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POETRY.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR.

Dr. Bedell.

He has gone to a mansion of rest,
From a region of sorrow and pain;
To the glorious Land of the Best,
Where he never can suffer again:
The pangs of affliction and sickness are o'er
The cloud on his spirit will darken no more!

He has gone, like the life-waking sun,
Descending the radiant sky;
Ere the stars have their shining begun,
And are hid by the day beams on high;—
The night could not rest on the wings of his soul,
Nor the shadows of earth their uprising control.

The Watchman is missed from the wall,
Where his warnings so often have rung;
No more the affectionate call,
Or remonstrance will melt from his tongue;
There is dust on his lip, and the shroud on his breast,
And the deep seal of peace on his eyelid is prest.

How oft, when the sanctified air,
Round the altar with music was filled,
Have the words of his eloquent prayer
Gone forth, like rich incense distilled;
Like the breathing of Spring roses, ascending the skies;
To God, an acceptable sacrifice.

His heart was a fountain of love,—
It stirred in the light of his mind,
Whose glory was caught from above,
Where the pearl of great price is enshrined;
He taught the dark spirit to look to its ray,
And to feel its warm glow in life's gloomiest day.

He knew that a pilgrimage here
Was a dream; he remembered as dust
The throngs that assembled to hear,
And bade them in heaven to trust;
And armed with persuasion, and pity, and prayer,
He shunned not the counsel of God to declare.

How oft, like the heart-moving Paul,
Did he beckon with wavering hand,
Till silence around him would fall,—
Then, echo his saviour's command;
Till his magical accents the hearer received,
Their soberness treasured, and hearing, believed.

Who mourns, that his garland is won—
That the crown on his forehead is bright!
That his trials and labours are done—
That his spirit rejoices in light!
Who weeps, that our loss is his infinite gain,
Where Death may not enter, and Sin cannot stain?

He walks in the smile of his God,
And looks o'er those realms of the sky,
Where mortality's foot never trod,—
Unseen by mortality's eye;
Where calm, by green pastures and dwellings of gold,
The waters of life all their splendour unfold.

And he sees in the shadowless air,
That lofty and beautiful tree,
Whose blossoms, and fruits blooming fair,
Are spread for the ransomed to see;
He hears the glad harpers that linger beneath,
And feels not the fear of corruption or death.

Oh, leave him to rest with his God,—
To join in that music benign,
Which swells o'er his blessed abode,
Where every sight is divine,—
Where flowers immortal with lustre are fed,
From the source of all glory unceasingly shed!

September, 1834.

The Skellig Rocks.

BY THOMAS CROFTON CROKER.

The Skellig Rocks, though once celebrated as the resort of religious pilgrims, are now seldom visited for the objects of prayer and penance. Weary, and often dangerous, were the journeys made by the Irish peasant in atonement for transgression; the doctrine of his church recommended such pilgrimages, and they were zealously performed.

Few places indeed could have been selected more difficult of approach, or when gained, with less of worldly attraction, than the Skellig Rocks. Situated nearly three leagues from the extreme South West point of Ireland, the stormy waves of the Atlantic often rendered access impossible: even when the sea was calm, their rugged and precipitous forms frowned destruction on the little bark beneath, and the sea-fowl fluttered and screamed, as if with warning voice, around them. Verdure there was none to soothe the eye of the weary pilgrim; all was nakedness and barren rocks towering above the ceaseless roar of waters. Yet Yet here, on the most fearful points of these inhospitable crags, hither, in succeeding ages, crowded those whose creed induced the conviction that such toil aided "the sighing of a contrite heart."—Here still remain,

——'Religion's cells, that still outbrave
The force of tempests, & the weight of days.
Yet, in each wall Time's busy fingers plays;
Marking its slow but no less certain doom
On man's proud works.—On man himself he preys,
To him he gives but flitting hours to bloom,
And, sparing none, lays dust to dust within the tomb."

This once celebrated pilgrimage is now seldom performed except by the traveller, whose curiosity may urge him to the visit: but there are few who, beyond the luxurious wildness of Killarney, venture to explore the rude scenery of Kerry.

The recollection, therefore, of a recent visit to the Skelligs, may be worth preserving, as the only account of these curious rocks, is that given by Doctor Smith in the History of Kerry,—a book rarely to be met with. In a short time too the vestiges of antiquity on the Skelligs will probably disappear before the hand of modern improvement, as the Ballast of Dublin have determined on the erection of a light house, preparations for which are actively going forward.

The great Skellig consists of two peaks, which shoot nearly perpendicularly upwards in proud companionship; the highest said to be 710 feet above the sea, the other 560. The lesser Skellig, distant about a mile from the greater one, presents a bold and more lengthy outline, singularly studded with fantastic knobs and points.

Such is their distant effect. On approaching the greater Skellig (at whose base our masted boat appeared an inconsiderable speck) the rushing sound of the waves dashing themselves into showers of white spray, and the shrill cry of the birds echoed from the wave-worn caves, came on the ear with a terrific and almost overpowering noise.

Upon ledges of inaccessible rock, countless row of gulls and puffins were seen perched with extraordinary regularity, braiding the side of the rock like strings of pearl upon dark hair—to nothing else could I compare the sight. The innumerable quantity of sea fowl which literally jostle each other, led to a strange belief, that the great Skellig possesses a certain attraction which draws down all birds that would fly over it; this is the tradition related by the boatmen, and confirmed by the authority of Doctor Keating—the historian of Ireland!

We were fortunate in gaining the landing place with less than common exertion although more than one wave broke over the boat. The sea was said to be unusually calm: yet, without the assistance of a rope thrown to us from one of the cliffs, it is doubtful if we would have reached it. From the landing place irregular flight of steps led up the side of the rock, in the formation of which no advantage presented by Nature had been neglected; these steps were by no means easy of ascent, and in some places frightfully overhung the water without a protecting rail. A cross, about 4 feet in height, formed in the rudest manner from a common flag stone, was reared in the most unsafe passes, to mark a fitting station for prayers. But modern pilgrims, if I may judge from my own sensations, will feel inclined rather to pass onward without ceremony, than to pause and pray before them. For such, however to complain of the ruggedness and horror of the path, is unjust to former devotees, as a boatman, who remembered it before the commencement of the present work, expressed his surprise at the "smooth and elegant stairs" which had been made.

On the summit of the lowest peak, the superintendant of the works had his temporary abode, surrounded by eight or nine little stone cells, in shape resembling beehives. These cells, respectively dedicated to different saints, were termed chapels, and were crowded together as the irregularity of the rock admitted, without order or arrangement, which in a degree might have been effected. The largest cell or chapel, dedicated to Saint Michael, could not contain a dozen persons; it had flat gable ends, in outline like a Gothic arch, and side walls with a corresponding curve; within an altar of coarse stone, above which hung an unskilful representation of the Crucifixion carved in wood, and upon the altar lay the upper part of a human skull much decomposed.—Near this chapel a walled recess was pointed out as a well of fresh spring water—certainly remarkable from its situation—but the supply could not be abundant, as it contained, when we saw it, only some slimey moisture. The other Chapels being converted into depositories for gunpowder, to be used in blasting the rock, farther than exterior examination was impossible. Their construction, however, appeared similar, and consisted of stones curiously dovetailed together without mortar or cement.

The apartment of the superintendant we found decorated with numerous festoon of egg shells, which had a singular and really beautiful effect. Here we saw a small bronzed figure of our Saviour, about four inches in height found by the workmen in excavating.

It was impossible to conceive any thing more barbarous than this image, or nearer in resemblance to the rudest idol. We were told of a clay figure of the Virgin, which had also been recently discovered.

Beneath the window of the apartment was a confined spot covered with withered grass, which the slight coat of soil seemed unable to support; this place was called the burial-ground and two or three trifling mounds were to be seen, not larger than those of an infant's grave. Legendary tales records that Irr (to whose Father, Milesius, the colonization of Ireland is ascribed) was shipwrecked and buried here.

"Irr lost his life upon the western main,
Skellig'g high cliffs the hero's bones contain."

The boatman, who acted as a guide, would doubtless have favoured us with much of legendary lore, had he not perceived the absolute necessity ot a speedy departure. The sky since our landing, had gradually become overcast with dark masses of clouds, the sea-birds shrieked louder and more wildly than before, and every thing foreboded a storm. We descended in haste, and seizing the opportunity of the fall of the wave, sprung into the boat, which we soon rejoiced to see clear of these rocks. This abrupt termination of our visit allowed no time to ascend the highest peak, which it is probable we might have wanted nerve to perform; the writer therefore ventures to transcribe, in an abridged form, Doctor Smith's account of this awful pilgrimage.

After visiting the cells or chapels, the pilgrim proceeds to the highest point of the rock, part of which ascent is performed by squeezing through a hollow passage, termed the needle's eye, resembling the funnel or shaft of a chimney. On surmounting this obstacle, he arrives at a small flat space, about a yard broad, which slopes down both sides of the rock to the ocean. On the farther sides of this flat, which from its narrowness on the top, is a kind of isthmus, the ascent is gained by climbing up a smooth sloping rock, leaning out only a very little, and called the Stone of Pain, from the labour of scrambling up, with no other assistance than a few shallow holes cut in it as places to fix the hands and feet in. This kind of sloping wall is about twelve feet high, and there is much danger in mounting it; for if a person should slip, he might tumble on either side of the isthmus headlong into the sea.—When this is passed, the remaining part of the way up to the summit is much less difficult.—On the top are two stations to be visited, marked by stone crosses; the first is called the Eagle's Nest, probably from its extreme height—this pinnacle is easily gained by the help of some steps cut in the rock; but getting to the second station, which is called the Spindle, or Spit, is attended with the utmost peril. This Spindle or Spit, is a long narrow fragment projecting from this frightful height over the waves that fret and rage beneath. It is walked to by a path only two feet in breadth, and several in length. Here the devotees, women as well as men; get astride on the rock, and so edge forward until they arrive at a stone cross which some bold adventurer formerly cut on its extreme end, and there having repeated a Pater Noster, conclude the penance. The return and descent is but a repetition of these horrors.

An Incorrigible Young Rogue.

A ruddy faced young urchin, not a yard high, whose face very much resembled the prints of the celebrated "Jim Bobbin," was brought before the Magistrates by a policeman of the C. division, who had found him at an early hour that morning sitting on the steps of a door in

Prisoner—My name's *Jemmy Finch*. If your Honor'll let me go, I'll thank you, 'cause father-in-law's dead, and I wants to see him buried.

One of the officers informed the Magistrates that that was about his fiftieth appearance at that bar, and his father-in-law had been dead at least a dozen times.

Finch—He's only dead once, and that's yesterday or the day before.

Mr. Chambers—I am sure I know that voice. Are not you the boy I found in the city, and brought to St. Giles workhouse?—Yes sir I lived in Buckeridge-street.

Mr. Chambers said, one piercing cold night he saw the prisoner in the city sitting on a step in a most deplorable condition. Finding he lived in St. Giles's, he took him to the workhouse of the parish, and had him washed and clothed. Next morning he sent him to his mother, who expressed great satisfaction at his return.

Finch, shaking a tattered pair of trousers, said he had the breeches on then, but the jacket his mother sold the next day to pay her rent.

One of the policemen told the Magistrates that he had since been clothed by a gentleman residing in St. James's parish.

Mr. Chambers—Well, I shall send you to prison, and when you come out it will be time enough to see your step-father buried. How often have you been in prison.

Finch—I don't know; perhaps six times.

Have you tried the mill at the New Prison. Which goes hardst?—I arn't tried the new mill, but I sawd it when I was there last.

hen you shall now go and try it for a month.

He was then removed, crying most lustily, "Let me go to my mother in Pye-street."

My First Duel.

'This is an awkward affair, Frank.'

'Why, yes,' said Frank, '*it is* an awkward affair.'

'But I suppose I must go through with it,' I continued.

'No doubt,' rejoined my friend; 'and you may rest assured, that although the anticipation is not very agreeable, you'll find the thing a mere bagatelle when on the ground."

'You'll take care to have every thing ready, and to call me betimes; will you, Frank!'

'Certainly, my dear Ephraim, rely upon me; and now, as it is already twelve, and we have to go out at six, perhaps I had better bid you good night, that you may rest and have a steady hand in the morning. Before I go, however, there is one thing I wish to mention to you.'

'And what is that?' said I.

'Why,' replied Frank, hesitatingly, 'it is hardly worth troubling you about; but the fact is, there is a custom,—that is, people have on these occasions a sort of habit of making their —their'

'Their exit, I presume you mean?'

'Not so, my dear fellow; nothing was farther from my thoughts, as I hope (with God's will) nothing is farther from fact than the probability of such a catastrophe to the present——'

'Farce; but come, Frank, what is this that you would require of me, or enjoin me to?'

'Briefly, then, Ephraim, might it not be as well now as at any other time, just for form's sake, to scratch down a memorandum of your wishes respecting the disposal of your property?'

"Oh Lord!' said I, 'is that the mouse your mountain labored with? My property! God forgive you, Frank! Well, as Tom Moore says—

'I give thee all; I can no more.'

I will bequeath you my debts, with a proviso that you don't pay interest, but seriously, I'll think of what you say; and now, good night; and for Heaven's sake be punctual in the morning!'

'Never fear that. Good night,' said Frank; 'and do you hear, Ephraim? you may take a pint of Madeira, if you have an inclination to it, to-night; but not a drop of port, sherry or brandy. I must have you placed with a cool head, clear eye, and a steady fist.'

'Very well,' said I, "I promise you to be observant of your orders;' and after once more exchanging greetings, the door closed, and I was left to myself.

'Well,' said I, when I found myself alone, 'this is a very delightful sort of dilemma to be placed in. If I loved the girl, there would be some satisfaction in standing up to be shot at for her; but to be blazed away at for a wench that I don't care a curse for—to be compelled to fight for mere flirtation—is certainly, at the least, very disagreeable. However, I suppose I must let the fellow have a brush at me, and so there's no more to be said on that head.—By-the-by, Frank hinted (with prophetic foresight, I presume) at the necessity of my disposing in writing of my moveables. *Allons donc*, let me see.—First, there is my linen and my clothes; let poor Betty have them, to recompense her in part for the colds she has caught in letting me in many a morning; the chances are she'll catch no more on that errand. My coins and medals may be given to C. Then there are my books, and chief of them all; sinner as I am, my Bible, if I dare name it with the purpose of blood upon my mind. I charge you, Frank, deliver it yourself to my dear and widowed mother; tell her I revered its precepts, although I lacked the strength of mind that should have made me hold fast and follow them; and, above all, never, never crush her bowed, and bruised, and lowly spirit with the truth of all the weakness, the folly, the impiety, that will mingle in my end! Tell her I fell by sword, plague, pestilence, of famine; but tell her not I fell at a task my common sense—my heart—my soul, which owns its divine origin—revolts from!—tell her not I fell as a duellist—Down, down, my heart! the world must be worshipped.—My other books may be divided between—— and —— and ——, except my series of Ana, my Hogarth, and Viel's and Bachaumont's and La Chapelle's and Langle's Journeys, and my Bigarrurres; reserve them, with my Meerschaum, to yourself, and over them remember the happy hours that you have spent before with them and him who thanks you now for all your warm-hearted kindness. In the drawer of my desk will be found a portrait and some letters; I need not say whose they are, but I entreat you, my dear Frank, I conjure you, to take them into your own hands—to let no other look upon them, and to deliver them to *her!* Gloss the circumstances of my death, and let the tidings fall gently on her; but tell her, amid all my sins and all my follies, I remembered her, and loved her, and her only, and more earnestly in the last moments of my life than when I held her on my bosom. Tell her ——'

I had written thus far when I was interrupted by a tapping at the door, and when I opened it Frank was there.

'Is it time then already?' said I.

'Yes,' said he, 'I am glad to see you ready. Come, we have few moments to lose.'

'The hours have flown with strange rapidity, I said: 'but I am prepared. You spoke to me last night of a will; doubtless it was a necessary precaution, and I thank you for the hint. I have attended to it, and have noted down my wishes, here is a memorandum of them, and I confide the execution of them to you; I know you will not refuse the task.'

'God forbid,' said Frank, taking my hand, 'that I should; but God forbid there should be occasion for my offices.'

'I also hope, my dear friend,' I replied, 'that there may be no such necessity; but I have a presentiment (and my presentiments have seldom boded me falsely) that this morning's work will be my last.'

'Don't say that, Ephraim,' said Frank; 'if I thought that——but, good God! how can I get you out of it?'

'Out of it!' I exclaimed; 'you mistake me. I cannot prevent my conviction, but if I saw my grave dug at my feet, I would not retrace the steps I have taken. Come, come, I am ready;' and, taking him by the arm, I drew him from the room, and we quitted the house silently, and in a few minutes were on the ground.

On arriving there, I found that my adversary (whom I had never seen before) was beforehand with us; he was a tall, raw, gaunt, muscular fellow, with an enormous pair of mustachios, and having very much the appearance of one of Napoleon's old *sabreurs*. We saluted each other coldly, and then turned away, while the seconds retired to settle the preliminaries; their conference lasted some time, and appeared to bear grievously upon my adversary's patience, for he seemed eager to despatch me.

At last he addressed them. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I beg pardon, but I think we may arrange in a breath all that is to be arranged.—First then,' he said, speaking to Frank, 'do you choose fifteen or twenty paces?'

Frank unhesitatingly replied the latter, out of regard to my safety.

'*Bon*,' said the fellow, as he made a scratch in the turf with his heel, and prepared to take the distance.

I confess I was rejoiced at the thought of his measuring it, for I thought I perceived an omen of salvation in the length of his legs; in this, however, I was disappointed, for the vagabond stepped the ground as mincingly as a lady in pattens.

'And now,' when he had finished that part of the business, 'and now,' said he with a coolness that matched that of the morning, and bespoke him terribly *au fait* to the business, 'whose weapons are we to use? Your's? They are only a common holster pair; mine are rifle-barrelled and hair-triggered, and in every way superior to those machines; what say you to using mine? hey'll make shorter work of the business.'

'No doubt,' thought I.

'What say you, Ephraim?' said Frank.

'O, by all means; what is good for the goose is good for the gander,' I answered, with an attempt to smile; Frank therefore assented.

'*Bon*,' said the fellow again; 'and now, for the first fire; has any body a piece of money about them? Oh, here, I have one;' and he handed it to his second, who flung it up, and the result was in his favor.

Frank then came up to me, and, seizing my hand with passionate interest, said to me in a tone of agitation, "Ephraim, my dear boy, be of good cheer; that hulking blackguard is evidently trying to bully you, but be of good cheer; let me place you; you are but a lath, give him your side; you know it is disputed whether on these occasions it is most prudent to give the front or the side; but let me govern you here; you are but a lath, give him your side, and the devil himself can't hit you. God bless you, and keep you!' And so saying, and again pressing my hand, he withdrew. Immediately after which we placed ourselves, and the next instant the signal was given. As soon as I heard it, I looked straight at my adversary, and saw him raise his pistol and steady it; I saw him eye me with the keenness of a hawk and the precision of a master; it was but the fair half-second, but I knew and was certain he had covered me. The next instant I felt a blow, as it were, on the outside of my right elbow, and a something like ice stealing along the arm as it dropped nerveless and with the weight of lead by my side, and I heard the report of his weapon. I was winged clean as a whistle.

Frank perceived how it was with me, and was by my side in a twinkling, bandaging my arm with the handkerchief he tore from his neck. 'Are you faint, Ephraim?'

'Not at all,' I said; but make haste, I long for my revenge.'

'Is the gentleman hurt?' inquired my adversary, with a half-stifled sardonic grin.

'Not a whit,' said I; and he bowed.

'Can you give him his change?' inquired Frank.

'O, never fear,' I answered; 'let me have the pistol.' He handed it to me; I grasped it, but I essayed in vain to raise it; my right arm was more disabled than I had thought.

'Try him with the left,' said Frank.

I did so, but found the pistol far heavier than I had conceived, and much heavier than I knew my own to be; it was impossible to level it with my left. I looked at my adversary and saw his features relax into a damnable Mephistopholic grin. I maddened with unspeakable rage. 'Hell and the devil!' I exclaimed, 'is there no having a slap at the long-legged rascal?'

'I fear not,' said Frank; 'but,' he added with affectionate warmth, 'stand back and I'll fight his second for you.'

'That's out of the question,' I replied; 'let me try my left again.' I did so, and felt convinced the pistol was more than usually heavy. I held it by the barrel, and then I felt assured the butt was plugged heavily with lead. The thought of treachery immediately came across me. The fire won at his own call on the toss of a florin from his own purse probably, and a piece contrived for these occasions with the same impression on both sides. My right arm shattered certainly by aim, and his pistol of a weight that prevented all possibility of its being levelled with the left hand, all concurred to assure me I was the victim of a scoundrel.

'But it shall not go thus,' I said, as I thrust Frank on one side, and advanced towards the villain with the cool purpose of blowing his brains out; 'it shall not go thus!' And as I neared him, I poised the butt of the pistol with my left hand against my chest, and put my finger on the trigger to draw in his face. Fortunately, Frank, who was ignorant of my suspicions, closed on me at the very critical instant, and wrenched the weapon from my grasp, exclaiming, at the same time, 'Would you commit murder?'

'With pleasure,' I answered, 'upon such a murderous villain as this!' But he was now secure from my fire, and seeing himself so, and safe in his superior physical strength, he sneered at me with such mean demoniacal insult, that unable to withhold myself any longer I rushed on him and grappled with him; but I was weak from pain and loss of blood, and I fainted.

Suddenly I was aroused by some one shaking me violently. I looked up; it was Frank. 'Up, up, man,' he cried.

'Up,' I said, 'for what?'

'For what,' he replied, 'to save my character and your own, if you have any care about either. Why, it wants but a quarter of six, and at six we must be on the ground.'

'What, have not I been shot then?' I said.

'Shot!' he exclaimed, 'who the devil has been here to shoot you! Why you have been dreaming.'

It was true; I had drawn my table to my bedside to make my will, and had fallen back asleep, and dreamed what I have related.

'Then I suppose I must be shot again?'

'There's little fear of that, thank Heaven,' said Frank, 'for I have just learnt that your adversary, in alarm at your prowess, has bolted.'

'Indeed,' said I, as coolly as I could; but inwardly thanking God heartily for deliverance from jeopardy.

'Yes,' continued Frank, 'so it is; but come, we must take our ground, and give the vagabond an hour's law.'

'With all my heart,' said I; and in five min-

utes I was dressed and on my way to the spot with a lighted cheroot in my mouth, and truth to say, *entre nous*, a lighter heart under my waistcoat than I think I should else have carried to the field.

On the ground we found Captain M. the fellow's second, who informed us he understood his principal had taken flight, and vowed summary vengeance on him when and wherever he should meet him, for the insult he had offered him by his pusillanimous conduct. To be brief, we waited one hour, and my antagonist did not appear. Frank thus addressed himself to his second:—

'Captain M.,' he said, 'you will do my friend the justice to say he has behaved as becomes a brave and an honorable man!'

'Most certainly,' said the Captain; and we quitted the ground, and I proceeded to post the recreant; after which the Captain, Frank, and I together took steaks and claret for breakfast. And thus ended, 'the first duel' of a half-bearded boy.

EPHRAIM TWIGG.

Extraordinary Case of Cruelty.

The Portland Courier of the 11th inst. gives a sketch of a trial which took place a few days since before the Supreme Court sitting in that town, the particulars of which are so extraordinary as almost to exceed belief. The prisoner was a boy under 12 years old, by the name of Major Mitchell. He was indicted for feloniously assaulting and maiming a boy named David F. Crawford, 7½ years old, on the 11th of June last. Crawford's account of the matter, as given in evidence before the Court, was to the following effect:

On the 11th day of June last, about 9 o'clock A. M. I met Major Mitchell. He asked me to go and get some flags with him, I told him I did'nt want to—he said if I did not go he would lick me—so I went with him. When we got to the back of Mrs. McIntosh's house he threw me down, and pounded me—I got up and went along a little further. He threw me down and again pounded me. Mrs. McIntosh heard me cry, and came out and drove him away, and put me in the road and sent me home. She told Mr. McI. what Major had been doing.—After I had got along a little way, Major came across the fields, and met me between Dyer's and Thomas's houses; I was then on my way home. He took me by the collar and said—"Now you've told Zeck, (Mr. McI.) I licked you, I *will* lick you." Then he took me by the collar and carried me back of Beal's house thro' a piece of corn into the woods. When we got there, he struck and slapp'd me and threw me down among the brush and bushes. Then he dragged me along to the pond and put me in. Then I crawl'd out on my hands and knees, and he got hold of me, and set me down, then he put his knee on me, and pulled of my clothes. Then he tied my hands upwards with withes to two trees, one to each tree, and then took off my suspenders and tied my feet with them. He made me eat brakes and boxberry leaves and put a great handful of mud into my mouth, and when I spit it out because I could not swallow it, he whipped me for it. [The witness here deseribes a cruel and revolting maiming, while tied to the trees.] He then dragged me to where a tree had been blown down, and put me under the roots, and made my nose bleed. He struck me with a club over my nose, and when I put my hand to my nose he struck me again on the back of it. I crawled out on my hands and knees.

He then carried me to the brook and threw me in where it was about knee deep; and he tried to hold my head under water, but I got away and got out. When I crawl'd out he said if I would go and help him build a dam he would let me go home. I was naked all this time. I went and helped him build the dam, and then he told me to clear for home, and not let him see me again. I hunted for my clothes and could not find them, and so went home naked. [The witness here described more particularly the pounding and maiming.] I did not cry hardly a mite, because he kept saying he'd lick me harder if I did. He hurt me a good deal. I felt sick and trembled. He swore masterly when I asked him to let me go.—Sometimes he'd say he wouldn't let me go till night, and sometimes he'd say he'd kill me.—He whipped me with switches, which he got by breaking off limbs from trees. [There was an examination of the boy by the jury and the medical gentlemen before he was cross examined.]

Eliza Ann Crawford.—I am the mother of David F. Crawford. I sent my boy to school the morning of June 11th—about 2 o'clock P. M. I left my house to go and spend the P. M. at a neighbor's. I met Mrs. McIntosh—she asked me if David was much hurt—I said I had'nt seen him since I sent him to school.—She told me about the beating, &c. and I asked her to go with me and get Mr. McI. to see whether the boys were at the mill—could find nobody at the mill—told her to apologise to the lady I was going to see, and I would find David. Mr. McIntosh went over to my house and as we were coming along he hallooed to us, and told us the boy was there. We went up and caught a glimpse of him coming round the shed. I called three or four time to him before he would come. At last he come. He was as naked as when he was born—he was a gore of blood from his nose to his instep—I was in great distress, got him into the house and viewed him—scarce a spot on his body, which was not either covered with blood, bruises, or mud—one place in particular was wounded very bad. The neighbors advised me to send for Dr. Merrill, and I did so. I did not discover he was so badly hurt until the neighbors came in. He had a large bruise on his nose; two on each side of his lip—one on the chin—some on the head—one on the end of the tongue, and upon each ear; his back clear up and down looked as though he had been torn by the ends of brush-wood sticks, his arms and the rest of him looked as though he had been beaten with sticks and clubs, his legs below the knee must have been beaten with clubs; the skin was broken in a great many places, and by the marks being crosswise on his body I suppose he was whipped with sticks.

He was confined to the house above a week before he went out at all, and for two or three days I felt doubtful about him. In something over a fortnight he went to school.

Cross Ex'd.—I questioned him about it a few days after when there was nobody else at home. He said when Major had tied him up he whipped him, and when he asked him how much more he was going to whip him, Major told him he should give him 100 blows, and told him to count. Major counted 38 and couldn't count any more. David counted them and skipped some, so as to make the number less. About a year before, Major's sister and one of my boys quarrelled, no other difficulty. There was a place as big as my two hands on David's thighs, which looked as though scratched with finger nails. We washed some of the wounds with milk and water—others with wormwood and vinegar—and rubbed him with sweet oil. The wounds from the knees to the insteps were the longest in healing—the bruises were visible about six weeks after. David has a different walk and gait from what he ever had before.

David F. Crawford—Called again by defendant's counsel—Major said he was going to give me a hundred blows and bid me count them—I counted when he counted. We counted thirty-eight together, and then he could not count, and I counted further and skipped some—he whipped me over the legs about 30 blows after this. He used as much as six sticks if not more—the sticks were about as big as my finger, the butt ends were larger.—He broke up all the sticks in beating me.

I was tied by my hands all this time, naked. The trees to which I was tied were about as big round as my leg. He did not tell me what he was going to do. When he got me to the water he both times held me down—put my face in the water and held it down. I could not see how he stood. He put the leaves and brakes into my mouth when I was tied. I then lay with my back on some brushwood. I don't remember that he ever fought me before.

Dr. Joseph Merritt.—About two o'clock, P. M. June 11th, was called upon to visit David, found him indisposed from a beating he had received—considerable fever and irritation upon him—marks over the surface of the body from head to foot—skin pretty much torn off the arms—skin off in a number of places—a large number of small wounds, but I did not notice them particularly. The legs were much bruised—skin discolored—the fever and irritation were caused solely by so many wounds. [Describes here particularly the principal wounds.]

After a patient hearing of the case, the jury found the prisoner GUILTY, and was sentenced to *nine years hard labor in the State Prison.*

FROM THE LANCASTER UNION.

The following are among the cases which came before the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions last week:

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* BARNEY DONAN.—*Indictment for Larceny*—Stealing two Vests—True Bill—Plea, not guilty. Convicted, and sentenced to the County Jail for four weeks.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* JOHN THOMSON.—*Indictment for Robbery*—Timothy Todd, prosecutor—True Bill—Plea, not guilty. It appeared from the testimony of Todd, that some time in October last, he and the prisoner met at the public house of Mr. ——; that Thomson stated to Todd, that he had no money and proposed trading coats with him, which was accordingly done—Todd paying seventy-five cents for the difference in the swap. Thomson wanted more for the exchange but this is all Todd would agree to give They lodged in the tavern that night, and in the morning upon Thomson's requesting it, Todd agreed to accompany him the same road, and they proceeded journeying together. Thomson asked Todd if he had any money about him, to which he replied that he had a five dollar note. After proceeding some distance they entered a wood, and the road being somewhat muddy, Thomson requested Todd to step out into the wood where the walking was better. This he had no sooner done, than Thomson knocked him down, kicked him, and damned him to give up his money or he would kill him. Whereupon Todd threw him his pocket book, out of which he took a five dollar note, and then made the best of his way off—Todd pursued him, but being unable to overtake him, he went to a neighboring house and proclaimed the fact of his having been robbed. Some of the neighbors went in search of him, but was unable to find him—he, however afterwards on the same day, came to the house—was arrested, examined and committed for trial.

Mr. Reed, the Jailor, was called on the part of the prisoner, who exhibited two five dollar notes on some bank in Lancaster, which were counterfeit, and about seven dollars of spurious coin, all of which it appeared belonged to the prisoner. It did not appear that he had any good money; no search was however made.

The Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to two years separate and solitary confinement at labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* JAMES MOORE.—*Larceny*—Stealing two cloth coats—True Bill—Plea, Guilty.—Sentenced to eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

SAME *vs.* SAME.—*Larceny*—Stealing one blue cloth coat—True Bill—Plea, Guilty.—The proof was, that two coats belonging to other persons were found in Defendant's possession, which he confessed he had stolen, one of which answered the description of the one mentioned in the Indictment. Defendant offered in evidence the previous Indictment wherein he had plead guilty of having stolen two coats. The Jury retired and returned a verdict of not guilty.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* NATHAN WELSH, (negro.)—*Larceny*—Stealing a bridle—True Bill—Plea, Guilty.

SAME *vs.* SAME.—*Burglary*—Breaking into the house of Jacob Urban, of Washington, and stealing therefrom a pair of spectacles. It appeared from the testimony, that Mr. Urban, who keeps a public house in the village of Washington, was aroused one night about 12 o'clock, in the month of September last, by a noise which appeared to proceed from the kitchen. Mr. Urban immediately went down stairs, accompanied by another person, and found the prisoner sitting by the kitchen fire, and the lower part of one of the windows entirely pushed in. It was proven that the door and windows were always kept fast. He was asked what he was doing there? He stated that he was going past the house—was cold—saw a fire, and came in to warm. He was arrested and committed for trial. The Spectacles were missed the next day—the prisoner confessed that he had taken them, and told where they were. The spectacles were not produced.

The Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to 2 years separate confinement at labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* JOHN PHILLIPS.—*Arson*—Setting fire to the carpenter shop of Israel Cooper, of Columbia. True Bill, Plea—not guilty.

There were several witnesses called in this case, none however, fixing the crime directly upon the prisoner. It was proven that he had threatened to do Mr. Cooper an injury, and that on the night of the fire, although some distance from the spot, stated what was burning. Among the witnesses for defendant was his step-son, a very interesting child, about 10 years of age—he testified, that on the night that the fire took place his father was in bed all the evening until the alarm was given.—The Jury acquitted defendant without leaving the box.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* MICHAEL DOUGHERTY.—*Larceny*—Stealing $15 from the bar of Mr. Gossler, of Columbia. True Bill. Plea—not guilty.

This was a case depending entirely upon circumstantial evidence. It appeared from the testimony of the bar-keeper, that in the latter end of June last, the prisoner got some drink at the bar of Mr. Gossler, and that he had occasion in his presence to open a shot bag in which was contained two five dollar notes on the Columbia Bridge Company, and one five dollar note on the York bank, new plate—that the prisoner drank the second time that same morning—that prisoner then left the room and he did not see him enter it again—that witness left the bar on some business, and on his return, or some short time after, he missed the fifteen dollars—that witness suspecting the prisoner, went with Mr. Collins to his Shantee when they found on him fifteen dollars in silver. Prisoner stated that he had got the money from a Mr. G. in Columbia, who afterwards testified that he had given him some money, but not that much. It was proven by Mr. Elder, the Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, that some man called at the bank on the day of the alleged theft and obtained silver for three five dollar notes, two of which were of the Columbia Bridge Company, and one on the York bank, but that he could not say that the prisoner at the bar was that man. He stated however, that the man that he saw in the Squire's office under examination for this offence was the same that obtained the change. The prisoner, it appears, was examined in this office on the day alluded to by Mr. Elder. His character was proven to be good as far as known.—He was in prison since April. The Jury retired and brought in a verdict of *not guilty.*

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* JAMES GLEN.—*Assault and Battery*—Ignor'd prosecutor—John G. Doak to pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* JOHN G. DOAK.—Assault upon James Glen in the execution of his office as Constable—True Bill—Plea, not guilty. James Glen is High Constable of the borough of Marietta. Convicted, and sentenced to three months in the County Jail, to pay the costs, &c.

COMMONWEALTH *vs.* CHRISTIAN LASHEY.—*Passing Counterfeit Money*—True Bill—Plea, not guilty. Jury retired and brought in a verdict of *not guilty.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF LANCASTER Co.

The Society met in the German Lutheran Church, on Wednesday morning the 19th inst. when the following persons were chosen for the several offices attached to their names respectively, viz:

Rev. JOHN C. BAKER, President.
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, } Vice Presi-
ADAM REIGART, } dents.
Redmond Conyngham, Treasurer.
George Bryan, Secretary.

Managers.

Rev. Sam'l Bowman,	John Buchanan,
" Martin Bruner,	Jacob M'Culley,
" Joseph Barr,	John Yeates,
" Mr. Sovereign	Dr. John Miller,
" Mr. Davy,	James Buchanan,
" Mr. Brown,	Geo. H. Whittaker,
" Mr. Vanvleck,	R. D. Carson,
" Mr. Weldon,	Jacob Demuth,
" Mr. Bernheim,	Josiah Shufflebottom,
" Mr. Douglass,	Christian Kiefer,
Samuel Humes, Sen'r.	John Culbert,
Emanuel Shaeffer,	John Bloek.

On the evening of the same day a Sermon adapted to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. C. F. WELDON, before the Society, and citizens generally, after which a report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year was presented and read by the Rev. SAMUEL BOWMAN.

The Rev. J. S. Ebaugh, agent of the American Bible Society, then addressed the meeting on the subject of his agency, which is to procure the co-operation of the Local societies and the community generally, in carrying into effect the great object of the parent Society, viz: in connection with similar institutions in Europe, to supply every family in the world with a copy of the Holy Bible. The following resolution offered by the Rev. Samuel Bowman, seconded by the Rev. J. T. M. Davy, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that this Society heartily approve the resolution of the American Bible Society, "to distribute the Bible among all the accessible population of the Globe within the shortest practicable period," and so far as is consistent with their obligations to the parent Society in Philadelphia, pledge themselves to co-operate therein.

Report.

The proceedings of this Society for the last year, may be very briefly related: Little having been done, there is but little to be told. It is however satisfactory to consider, that if our operations are limited in extent, they are good as far as they reach. The best efforts of man, have in them, for the most part, a mixture of evil, and the marks of imperfection: And even in the noblest of all charities—the distribution of the word of God—wrong or inadequate motives, may have too much influence. But the distribution itself, is all unmingled good: for the word of God alone, is able to make men wise unto salvation: Beaming with Heavenly light, it dispels the darkness of the carnal mind and reveals to man, his nature and duty, his destiny and hopes. Nor will our Society exist in vain, though it should send forth annually, but a single copy of the oracles of God: for who can tell, but that solitary volume, may be the means, like the star of the wise men, of bringing to some benighted soul, the knowledge of "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world."

Statements of the accounts of the treasurer and Agent of the Society:

Ballance in the treasury, 1st of November, 1824. $33 60

Books in the hands of the Agent, viz:

25	English Bibles at	50	$12,50
3	do.	140	4,20
6	do.	62½	3,75
75	Testaments,	37½	26,25
3	large German bibles.	225	6,75
58	small do do.	94	54,38
6	German Testaments,	37½	2,25
20	do. small do.	31¼	6,25
			$116 13

In addition to the above there has been recently received the following, viz:

25	English Bibles, at	50	$12,50
14	German do.	85	11,90
97	Testaments,	22	12,54
41	do.	30	12,30
			$49 24
Value of Books on hand, 1st Nov. 1834,			$165 57
Amount of books taken out during the past year			$52,23¾

Thus it will be seen that considering the probable wants that exist, within the sphere of our operations, but little has been done in the way of distribution: and it perhaps deserves the consideration of the Society, whether some more efficient plan may not be fallen upon. Experience has shown, that according to the present method, our books are for the most part, left to gather dust upon the shelves of the Depository benefitting no one, while on every side of us, we have reason to believe, there is a lamentable want of the word of God.

We have now as appears from the statements of the Treasurer and Depositary, books on hand to the amount of nearly $170: We have in the Treasury and in the hands of the Agent about $50 in cash, which sum will be considerably increased, by the subscriptions due this day; whilst the whole amount of books taken out last year, was but $52 23. As in all probability, the demand will not be greater this year, than it was the last, there seems no sufficient reason at present, for increasing our stock of books further: It may therefore be worth the Society's consideration, in what way the funds now in hand, or due may be most usefully appropriated. If our own wants are supplied or if uncontrollable circumstances, compell us to do less good in our immediate neighborhood, than we have the means of doing, it behooves us to consider the wants of others. The charity of the Bible owns no geographical limits. Wherever there is a dearth of the word of God there we should feel ourselves called upon to aid, according to our ability: And if nothing more is to be done within our own narrow sphere, it is time for us to remember other and less favored regions. So that good is done, it matters little whether it be at our own door, or in the uttermost parts of the earth: All souls are equally precious in the sight of God; and it is of little moment whether we win them at home, or at a distance.

May we prosecute our labors under the conviction, that our business is to send the Bible, wherever it is wanted; not to act upon the narrow sentiment, that charity begins and ends at home; or rather, to remember, that in this matter our home is the world; and the cry of spiritual destitution though it come from the ends of the earth, should awaken our sympathies, and excite our efforts, no less than if it arose at our own door. It is indeed matter of prophecy that all shall at length know the Lord, from the least to the greatest: But that prediction is to be accomplished by the blessing of God, upon human means. We, in our humble sphere are aiding to accomplish this glorious result: and it should stimulate all our energies to consider that every Bible we send forth, contributes to the ushering in of that happy moment, when the knowledge of the Lord, shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea.

The present is an auspicious period, to labor in this glorious cause: Even now Ethiopia stretcheth forth her hands unto God: The Isles of the South are waiting for His Law; and through the benighted East,—where the Day spring first visited the earth—

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile,—

Even there, there are abundant indications that the Lord's set time is come, to arise and shine upon that land of Darkness,—Wherefore like the rebuilders of the walls of Jerusalem let us strengthen our hands for this good work, being encouraged in our efforts, by the assurance with which Nehemiah animated them—the God of Heaven, *He* will "prosper us; therefore we His servants, will arise and be doing."

Bibles and Testaments may be had at cost prices by such persons and societies as are able to pay for them, and at less than cost by all who cannot afford so much; all those who are unable to pay any thing they will be given without price, on application to either of the officers of the Society.

☞ Editors of the several newspapers published in Lancaster county, are respectfully requested by the Society, to insert the foregoing in their papers.

FROM THE HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Summary statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Pennsylvania, from Nov. 1, 1833, to October 31, 1834, both days inclusive, extracted from the Report of the Auditor General.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and Land Office fees	$33,707 92
Auction Commissions,	12,300 00
Auction duties,	65,416 71
Dividends on bank stock,	127,531 00
Dividends on Bridge, Navigation and turnpike stock,	24,978 67
Tax on bank dividends,	74,148 12
Tax on coal company dividends,	1,437 60
Tax on offices,	11,216 30
Tax on writs, &c.	24,203 44
Fee's Secretary of State's office,	665 70
Tavern licenses,	53,223 57
Duties on dealers in foreign mdz.	65,632 17
State maps,	192 54
Collateral inheritance tax,	17.187 45
Pamphlet laws,	115 63
Militia and exempt fines,	1,160 70
Tin and clock pedlers' licenses,	2,122 76
Hawkers' and pedlers' licenses,	3,273 56
Increase of county rates & levies,	190,910 73
Tax on personal property,	27,508 32
Escheats,	989 61
Canal and Rail Road tolls,	309,789 15
Loans,	3,529,354 44
Premiums on loans,	155,273 39
Premiums on bank charters,	42,506 17
Refunded by commissioners of the internal improvement fund,	100,000 00
Old debts and miscellaneous,	1,902 49
	4,876,748 05
Ballance in the treasury on 1st Nov. 1833,	367,423 30
	5,244,171 35

EXPENDITURES.

Internal Improvements,	2,679,095 39
Expenses of Government,	227,187 46
Militia expenses,	21,075 87
Pensions and gratuities,	25,613 78
Education,	40,599 43
House of Refuge,	5,000 00
Interest on Loans,	103,925 00
Pennsylvania claimants,	2,144 93
Internal Improvement fund,	919,930 84
Penitentiary near Philadelphia,	92,642 91
Penitentiary near Pittsburgh,	64,111 75
Conveying convict,	1,686 57
Conveying fugitives,	773 03
Defence of the state,	40 09
Miscellaneous,	15,151 32
	5,190,079 13
Ballance in the Treasury on 1st November, 1834,	54,092 20
	$5,244,171 33

CANAL TOLLS.

This item of revenue is steadily increasing. In 1830, the whole amount of toll received amounted $25,740 68—In 1831, to $38,241 20—In 1832, to $60,909 57—In 1833, to $151,419 69—In 1834, it has increased to $309,789 15. Having DOUBLED in amount every year since 1831.

The following table will show, in detail, the amount taken at the several collection offices along the Canal and Rail Road:

Robert Scott, jr. Duncan's Island,	3,453 39
W. B. Foster, Alleghenytown,	2,096 35
Wm. Williams, Huntingdon,	5,310 54
Levi Reynolds, Lewistown,	10,171 82
John Mathews, Johnstown,	35.161 54
Joh Nevin, Middletown,	427 91
Geo. P. Nevin, Swatara Aqueduct	707 94
John W. Miles, Northumberland,	11,578 82
Abraham Hendel, Portsmouth,	46,974 66
Enoch Davis, Columbia & Phil. R. R.	6,607 33
John Walker, Hollidaysburg,	39,162 92
David Brenneman, Leechburg,	3.444 13
Thos. C. Reed, late. Harrisburg,	2,670 39
David Cummings, Harrisburg,	21,005 00
William T. Rogers, Bristol,	12,746 68
Caleb Dusenberry, Easton,	40,652 93
J. L. Armstrong, Pittsburg Aque.	1,808 09
Chas. B. Knowles, New Hope,	3,355 96
Thos. Johnston, Blairsville,	5,979 11
Jacob Fritz, Juniata Aqueduct,	68 69
Samuel Headly, Berwick,	2,415 07
Samuel Foreman, Kiskeminetas,	197 59
E. N. Doan, late, Northumberland,	251 00
Thomas Airs, Jacks Narrows,	58 00
Andw. Boggs, late, Alleghenytown	1,533 30
John S. Cash, Col. & Phil. R. R.	25,455 18
Henry Chritzman, Liverpool,	1,101 62
W. F. Swift, late, Bristol,	379 89
James Black, Newport,	1,388 92
John List, out-let locks Columbia,	21 63
Thos. L. Smith, Col. & Phil. R. R.	10,295 67
W. M'Creery. Alleghenytown,	10,436 31
Robert Robinson, Shavers Ford,	9,06
Whiteman Benner, Col. & P. R. R.	1,882 15
William Kinnear, Franklin,	395 75
John English, Beaver,	554 91
	309,789 15

The amount of tolls received at the treasury, since the close of the fiscal year, on the 31st of October, is about $35,000 and will be increased to 50,000 and upwards, if the navigation is not closed *before* the meeting of the Legislature.

Removal.

P. J. GORNER

Respectfully informs the citizens of the Borough of Marietta and the public in general that he has removed his

Chair Manufactory

to the new building lately built by James Steele, in the Market Square, next door to J. J. Libhart's Eagle Hotel, where he has on hand a general assortment of finished

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for *cash.*

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

The approaching session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania promises to be one of unusual interest. The exciting questions of the last sittings of the Legislature of the Union and of the State have been settled by a decisive vote of the people of Pennsylvania, in which they have proclaimed their unshaken confidence in the Administrations of *Jackson and Wolf.* But a Governor of the State is to be elected in 1835, and a President of the United States in 1836, and it requires but little acquaintance with human nature to predict, that the contests for these high stations will enlist the talents and the zeal that are naturally and rightfully exercised in a free government, where a difference of opinion upon men and measures will always exist. These matters are adverted to, because the *National and State Legislatures* are the theatres upon which the game for power is played, and the proceedings of those bodies are, therefore, full of interest to the humble and unaspiring citizen, whose only wish is give an enlightened and honest vote at elections, and thereby to perpetuate the free institutions for which the sages and heroes of the revolution risked and suffered so much, and which have for more than half a century been preserved inviolate. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair, faithful and impartial report of the proceedings of Congress, but more particularly of the Legislature of his own State, and such a report will be furnished in the columns of the HARRISBURG CHRONICLE, during the session of 1834–5, which will commence at Harrisburg on the FIRST TUESDAY OF DECEMBER, 1834.

A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and one of the Editors will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish our patrons with a pretty full account of all that may be *said* and *done* by their Representatives at the coming session: For the purpose of doing this more in detail than heretofore, an ENLARGEMENT of the *Chronicle* will take place at the opening of the session.

As many of our yearly subscribers, as well as those who take the *Chronicle* during the session of the Legislature, reside at a distance from the Seat of Government, it is often very difficult to make collections. We, therefore, request subscribers, yearly or for the session, to accompany the amount of subscription with the *cash*, for the remittance whereof, their Representatives in the General Assembly, affords a *safe* medium.

TERMS:

For the Session alone, (twice a week) in advance, $2 00
For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

☞ Persons furnishing *six subscribers*, and enclosing TEN DOLLARS, shall have a *seventh copy* forwarded regularly for their trouble.

HUGH HAMILTON & SON.

Harrisburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, November 27, 1834.

☞ ANOTHER DUN. ☜

We make another appeal to the hearts and pockets of our subscribers. We know money is scarce, but we do not believe that there is a single individual subscriber, who cannot afford to pay the paltry sum due us. Men seem to forget that printers cannot live upon air—that their Paper, their Ink, their Journeymen, demand CASH. Our expenses are heavy—honest debts must be paid, and we feel assured that our friends, after this renewed appeal, will not withhold from us the small sums which they can at any time command. By complying with this reasonable request, we will be enabled to pursue our editorial course with invigorated zeal and alacrity.

The Congress of the United States will meet on Monday next—its term of sitting will be only three months. The Legislature of this Commonwealth will convene at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

Mr. RIVES of Virginia, is spoken of by some as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

The buildings appropriated to the use of the two branches of the British Legislature have been destroyed by fire. It was thought to have proceeded from the burning of some old documents belonging to the Exchecquer Office.—The hall in which the House of Commons sat was called St. Stephen's Chapel. It was originally built by King Stephen, and rebuilt in 1347 by Edward III. It has been used for the sessions of the House of Commons ever since the time Edward IV. Westminster Hall was not damaged.

The British Parliament was to meet on the 25th of this month.

The Queen Donna Maria, of Portugal, is to marry Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Daniel Geahr, who was apprehended near Lancaster, and charged with the murder of William Perry, at the late Philadelphia elections, has been examined before the Mayor of Philadelphia. In the course of the examination the Mayor said that for himself, he firmly believed that the death of William Perry was the result of accident—not design. The upward course of the wound given at the time of flight, proved it clearly—and he thought the person, whoever it was, that inflicted the blow, could not be considered otherwise than unfortunate. He was discharged from custody.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague, has given notice to the members elect of the Legislature of Maine, that he intends resigning his seat in the United States Senate.

The Rev. JOHN JOHNS, D. D. of Baltimore, has been unanimously elected Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, but has declined the invitation. The former incumbent was the late lamented Rev. Dr. G. T. BEDELL.

Charles Bowman was executed in the county jail yard at West Chester, on Friday last, for the murder of Jonathan McEwen. This is the first execution that has taken place under the new bill reported by Mr. Holcomb, last winter.

The Hon. BEDFORD BROWN has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of North Carolina.

The eclipse of the Sun on Sunday next, will begin about one o'clock P. M. and continue until about 37 minutes past three. Its greatest obscuration will be about twenty minutes after two o'clock. Those who may wish to look at the eclipse closely, should do it through smoked glass.

The Annual meeting of the Marietta Temperance Society, was held in the Presbyterian Church, on last Monday evening. The officers elected for the ensuing year, are Rev. Orson Douglass, President, Mr. James Wilson, Vice President, Mr. Andrew Mehaffey, Secretary, and William R. McCay, Treasurer. A resolution was introduced for the purpose of so amending the constitution of the society as to exclude the general use of wine amongst the members. The subject was referred to a committee, who will report at the next meeting.

A member was also appointed to deliver an address on the *immorality of the traffic in ardent spirit*, before the society at its next meeting, which will be held in the Methodist Church on the evening of the last Monday in December.

We have repeatedly expressed our interest in the progress of the Temperance cause, and we think it merits the consideration of all friends of morality, order, and good citizenship. The society in this place numbers upwards of one hundred members, and is steadily increasing.

A citation has been served on the Governor of Georgia as representative of the State, signed by Judge Baldwin, requiring the State to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, at its next term. The Governor takes the matter in high dudgeon.

The "*Chronicle of the Times*" published at Reading has passed into the hands of G. S. Wharton, Esq. The editorial department is well conducted.

School Law.

The following counties have voted upon this subject as classified below. Philadelphia city and county did not vote, as the school system at present in operation there, is not affected by the law of last session.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

For the Law	*Against the Law.*
Adams,	Berks,
Allegheny,	Bucks,
Armstrong,	Chester,
Beaver,	Columbia,
Butler,	Dauphin,
Bedford,	Lancaster,
Bradford;	Lehigh,
Clearfield,	Montgomery,
Cambria,	Lebanon,
Centre,	Schuylkill,
Crawford,	Union,
Cumberland,	Westmoreland,*
Delaware,	York, 13.
Erie,	
Fayettee,	
Franklin,	
Huntingdon,	
Indiana,	
Juniata,	
Jefferson,	
Luzerne,	
Lycoming,	
Mifflin,	
Mercer,	
Northampton,	
Northumberland,	
Perry,	
Potter and McKean,	
Susquehanna,	
Tioga,	
Venango,	
Warren,	
Washington, 34.	

Not heard from. Greene, Pike, Somerset, Wayne. 4.

* The vote in this counry—A TIE.

DIVINITY STUDENT EXAMINED.

At a recent examination at trinity College, Dublin, the eaaminer, a great wag, had his gravity upset by the answers of a *knowing one*, as follows:

Q. What beast was it that spoke?
A. A Whale.
Q. To whom did it speak.
A. To Moses in the Bull rushes!
Q. What did it say!
A. Almost thou persuadest me to be a christian.
Q. What did Moses reply?
A. Thou art the man!

THE KING OF GREECE.—King Otho is described as leading a most monotonous life: he is gone to reside for the summer ar Argos, from which he comes twice a week to Nauplia. His uncle, the young prince of Saxe Altenberg, was six weeks ago recalled to Bavaria, from fear, as it is reported, of his falling in love with one of the young ladies, so that Otho has no relative to speak to. He is allowed to study metaphysics as he chooses, and, as it is laughingly said, has not spoken to a female since the 2d of May, on which day he for the last time saw the family of Count Armansperg on board the Madagascar at a public breakfast given by Capt. Lyons, and to which King Otho who loves good and agreeable society, had invited himself. The opponents of the governing regency say that he is moped up with two or three aides de camps, and stultified by their absurd proceedings; and that even his Greek lessens had been neglected; and, in fine, that it is an unworthy mode of educating a King. The friends of the Regency, on the contrary, assert that Otho is daily informed of what is going on, and that every care is taken to form his character as well as his mind by his present instructors, who are men of talents. He looks thin and wan. There is among the Greeks a strong party who long for the last of next June, when he will be his own master, and free himself and them from the trammels of a Regency.—*Times.*

BARBER-OUS SIGN.—A penny shaver, the locale of whose shop is not far from the Victoria theatre, has recently exhibited a sign which seems to attract the notice and secure the patronage of numerous denizens in that quarter of Lambeth. How long the ingenious author may escape the distinguished notice of temperance societies is doubtful:—

A clean shave, and a glass of gin, for one penny. Then follows a doggrel couplet—

All who wants shaving, pray step in,
Nothing excels the shaving but the gin!

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,62½	5,12½	5.25
RYE FLOUR	300	3,50	3,75
Corn	60	66	66
WHEAT	1,00	1,02	1,12
RYE	60	66	66
OATS	28	32	32
CLOVERSEED	2,75	4,25	4,25
WHISKEY	25	30	28
FLAXSEED	125	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	15	"	"
EGGS	8		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$22,00.	$24,00
Do. do. First common " "	from 15,00	to 16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$9,00	to 10,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$6,00	to 7,00
Plank one inch, same rate	"	"
First common yellow pine	$20,00	to 22,00
Second common do do	from $12,00	to 15,00
Shingles 27 inch from $5,00 to		10,00
do. 24 from $5,00 to		7,00
Scantling white Pine from	$9,00	to 11,00
Do. Hemlock, from $7,00 to		8,00
Cherry boards from $20,00 to		25,00
Chair Plank, good, $15,00		20,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100	from $30	to 40,00
Do do rough " "	from $20	to 28,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. "	from $20	to 25,00
Barrel do " "	from $7	to 9,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$6,	to 8,00

Preaching.

By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. TORBERT will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place on Tuesday evening next the 2d of December, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Marietta November 27, 1834.

SCHOOL LAW,

At a meeting of the Citizens of East Donegal township, on Saturday the 22d of November, 1834, in the village of Maytown, the vote was taken for the township appropriation and carried in the affirmative, without a dissenting voice, the township appropriation is two thousand four hundred dollars.

It is expected the Law will go into operation the beginning of January 1835.

JOHN M. WHITEHILL,
President of the board of School Directors of East Donegal.

November 27, 1834.

Notice to SPORTSMEN.

A FOX will be let run at the Cross Roads near Mountjoy, Lancaster county, at the Public House of James Scott, on SATURDAY the 6th day of December, 1834, all Sportsmen are invited to attend. If the first Fox makes no chase, there will be another let run, on the same day.

JAMES SCOTT.

November 27, 1834.

Wanted Immediately!

IN LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN CO. PA.

NINE or TEN, JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, apply to

THOMAS FOSTER.

Lewistown Nov. 24, 1834.—Nov. 27.

Stray Steer.

Came to the Plantation of the subscriber residing in East Donegal township, near the village of Maytown, on Tuesday the 7th day of October., 1834, a

WHITE and Brown SPOTTED STEER,

supposed to be about 4 years old.

The owner is desired to come forward prove his proyerty, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

NICHOLAS PECK.

November 27, 1834.

Public Sale.

Will be sold by PUBLIC SALE, in the borough of Marietta, at the late dwelling of David Ferree, deceased, on

SATURDAY the 29th of NOVEMBER,

1834, the following decribed property of the estate of David Ferree, deceased, viz:

One Horse, One Cow,
ONE CARRIAGE,
TWO SLEIGHS,

and TWO HOGS, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of

Tables, Chairs, Bureaus,
Looking Glasses,

BEDS and BEDDING. Also a quantity of *SCANTLING,*

with a variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

SALE OF MERCHANDIZE.

If not PREVIOUSLY disposed of at Private Sale, on the same day will be sold the entire stock of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

HOLLOW & CROCKERY WARE, &c.

☞ N. B. The above STOCK OF GOODS being in a manner new, and exceedingly well selected, are worthy the attention of any person wishing to enter into the mercantile business.

The late Mr. FERREE having a LEASE on the stand, until the Spring of 1836, it will also be disposed of in connexion with the goods if required.

SALE will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES MEHAFFEY and
DAVID RINEHART.
Administrators.

Marietta, November 20, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL PERONS INDEBTED to the estate of DAVID FERREE, late Merchant, of the borough of Marietta, either by *BOND, NOTE, or BOOK ACCOUNT*, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, on or before the *FIRST DAY OF JANUARY*, 1835. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE, will please present them *immediately*, duly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned *Administrators.*

JAMES MEHAFFEY, and
DAVID RINEHART.

Marietta November 20, 1834.

☞ The *United States Gazette, Philadelphia*, will please insert the above notice, three times in the daily paper once a week, and send bill to this office for collection.

Removal.

The subscriber has removed his Office to a house in Market Street, in the Borough of Marietta, between Mr. A. Cassel's and Mr. Imhoff's stores, where he will continue to act as a Justice of the peace, and Scrivener. He will execute all instruments of writing in his line that is entrusted to him, with accuracy and despatch. From his long experience, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

ROBERT KING.

Marietta, November 6th, 1834.

A CARD.

MR. PEARCE,
Teacher of Grammar.

Proposes to give a course of Lectures on English Grammar, in MR. SIMPSON'S SCHOOL ROOM. Terms $3. Eighteen Lectures will complete the course. Two Lectures will be given on WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY of each week. Lectures to commence at half past 6 in the evening.

Mr. P. is confident from his experience in teaching and the decided superiority of his method of imparting instruction, that he can impart a knowledge of the English language to adult persons, who may be attentive, in one course of Lectures. Should he fail to give satisfaction in any case, no charge will be made, unless it shall appear that the failure was the result on the part of the pupil. Mr. P. hopes that those who wish to obtain a knowledge of their own language, will give his system of instruction a trial.

Marietta, November 6, 1834.

N. B. Persons wishing to take a course of Lectures, will be good enough to call at this Office, in the absence of Mr. Pearce, where subscriptions will be received.

LECTURES are also given in COLUMBIA on Monday, Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Public Sale.

Will be sold by PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 6th day of DECEMBER 1834, at the Public house of John J. Libihart, in the borough of Marietta, the following valuable property, viz:

A Lot of Ground No. 60,

fronting on Market Street, in said borough, having thereon erected a commodious TWO STORY

Brick dwelling House

and a convenient

STOREHOUSE,

together with good stabling, latterly known as the residence of Christian Hertzler. Also at the same time will be sold that extensive and convenient

Warehouse,

and Lot of ground, fronting on the River and extending back to the Canal, situated in that part of the borough commonly called New Haven. Also a *LOT OF GROUND* No. 2, fronting on the River and extending back to the Canal, bounded on the east by the Lot on which the above described Warehouse is erected and on the west by a 15 foot alley. Also, two other

LOTS OF GROUND

fronting on the river and extending back to the Canal, bounded on the east by a 15 foot alley and on the west by a 15 foot alley. Also a

LOT OF GROUND No. 39,

fronting on the River and extending back to the Canal; with a convenient

WAREHOUSE

thereon erected, situated in that part of the borough of Marietta, formerly called Waterford.

The sale of the above described property will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. when terms will be made known by

JOHN HERTZLER, Jr.

Marietta November 13, 1834.

ALSO AT THE SAME TIME & PLACE,

will be disposed of at PUBLIC SALE, the following described

LOT OF GROUND No. 29,

situated in that part of the borough of Marietta called New Haven, measuring on Front street 52 feet 5 inches and extending back 210 feet to sugar alley, upon which is erected a two story

FRAME HOUSE and a convenient *SHOP*,

now in the occupancy of Mrs. Yost.

Terms made known at time of Sale by

FLETCHER WILSON.

Marietta Nov. 13, 1834.

New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have received and are now opening at their STORE in MARIETTA, a new and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
Satinetts, Marinoes, Circassians &c.

Also a splendid assortment of PRINTS, MARINO and Thibat

Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

together with a general assortment of

Groceries,

QUEENSWARE,

Hardware, &c. all of which they are determined to sell at reduced prices.

MEHAFFEY & LAW.

Marietta, October 23, 1834

P. S. They have also received and have now on hands a supply of fresh

MACKEREL

and SUPERFINE FLOUR, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.

ALSO

STOVES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS.

CAUTION.

Whereas my Wife ESTHER, has left my Bed and Board, without any just cause, I therefore warn all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay one cent of her contracting after this date.

JOHN S. WHITE.

West Donegall township Oct. 28, 1834.

About 100

ACRES OF LIMESTONE LAND

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will, on *SATURDAY* the 29th of November, 1834, at the Public House of George Ferree, in Maytown, at one o'clock P. M. sell at Public Vendue, a

PLANTATION,

in East Donegal township, about a mile from Maytown, adjoining lands of Jacob Barr, heirs of Christian Reesor, John Brandt, and John Hollinger, and containing about

100 ACRES.

On this plantation are a two story Stone

DWELLING HOUSE,

a Barn and other improvements. About 40 ACRES of the land is in excellent TIMBER and the rest under good fence and in fine farming order. All the land is of the first quality of limestone land. About the half of the plantation was the property of the Rev. William Kerr, deceased, and will be sold by the subscriber as his Administrator, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Lancaster county. The other half belongs to the undersigned. The whole will be sold together on the same conditions, excepting the third of the purchase money of the Rev. Mr. Kerr's portion of the farm will remain charged on said portion, for his widow and heirs during the life of the said widow, with the interest payable to her.

JAMES WILSON,
Administrator of the Rev. William Kerr, dec'd.

Marietta Nov. 13, 1834.

Stray Steer.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in West Donegal township, about two months since, a

Brown Steer

with a white head, and two white feet, between two and three years old. The ownor is requested to come forward prove property and pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

JACOB SHARER.

November 13, 1834.

PRIVATE SALE

Will be sold at Private Sale,

A Lot of Ground,

containing one Acre and a half, in the village of Maytown, Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the road leading to Marietta. The improvements are, a large and commodious

Two Story Log House,

weatherboarded, a pump of water, good Stabling, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is now in the occupancy of Henry Gibb as a Tavern Stand.

An indisputable title and possession will be given on the first of April next.

For terms apply to

GEORGE FERREE, Maytown,

or to the subscriber near Lampeter Square,

MARTIN MUSSER.

November 6th 1834.

Attention

DONEGAL UNION BATTALION.

You will meet for Parade on *SATURDAY* the 29th of November at the Market House in the borough of Marietta, fully equipped.

It is expected there will be a full parade as there will be a standard presented to the Battalion on that day.

By order of the Major
J. T. ANDERSON,
Adjutant.

Marietta, November 13, 1834.

Attention

PENNSYLVANIA GRAYS!

You will meet for parade in Market Square, west, on *Saturday the 29th of November*, at 12 o'clock, M. completely equipped, in grey pants By order,

S. S. RATHVON, O. S.

Marietta, November 6, 1834.

Attention

DONEGAL RANGERS.

You will meet for Parade in Market Square, on SATURDAY the 29th of November at 12 o'clock M. completely equipped.

By order
J. EICHER, O. S.

Marietta, Nov. 6, 1834.

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta.

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards,

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber.

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters; Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

References as to capacity enquire of

WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H, GOODMAN,

October 12, 1833,

JOFFRES HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, South Street, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost. C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

HARDWARE, Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep, and has on hand a good supply of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, GROUND SPICES Mahogony Venires, Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood: this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

WINDOW SASH.

Cheap Window Sash of every size and description for sale by

J. Grosh.

Marietta Sept. 11, 1834.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

Is the title of a new Weekly Paper, devoted to the re-publication of the standard works of the best writers.

It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 833 pages per annum.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving THREE DOLLARS per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 the Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and the Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. G. Crabbe; No. 5, commences the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, N. Y.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Republic of Letters.

Under this title, Mr. William Pearson of his city, has commenced an enterprize which we really think deserviug of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English literature. The publication contains 16 pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London weekly Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but is of the very best quality and sized, so that one may write on it without blotting. The typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a libray may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling and a fourth part o Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; for all which the price is *sixpence*. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selections of works for the Republic of Letters will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in literature, as to ensure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"We have intended, as each successive number appeared, to notice this judicious publication. To those who are not apprised of the plan upon which it is conducted, it is merely necessary to observe, that it is a weekly issue of a beautifully printed quarto sheet at *six cents* a number containing one or more octavo volumes. When it is added 'The man of feeling,' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' two of the finest classics in our language, may thus be had for the sum of 12½ cents, it will be seen, that both from the true taste and liberality with which it is conducted, there can be no publication which promise better to diffuse abroad a knowledge of the models of polite literature than the Republic of Letters. The last number published contains "The Tales of the Hall" by Crabbe, one of the most vigorous of modern writers. His style indeed, though strikingly original, is often overdone; and his subjects are of so coarse a character as frequently to leave a harsh and unpleasant impression upon the reader but there is ever a truth to nature in her humblest guise, which renders his minute delineations and skillful dissections of character invaluable."—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

We have before us the first numbers of the Republic Letters, a publication of the design and shape of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of sixteen small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall.—These works in the ordinary shape occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper of the size of this Journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the work on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing even the best Boston Editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Gilpin's best."—*Eve. Post.*

"A weekly publication, bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature, a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage.—Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter, the typographical execution of which, is unsurpassed; the price is only sixpence—being by far the cheapest, as well as most useful publication that has yet appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—*Evening Star.*

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a Weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The fifty-two numbers, or the years publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars.—The paper and typography are besides excellent."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Proprietors of Papers who will give this entire advertisement three insertions, will be allowed a copy of the work for one year.

October 2, 1834.

CAUTION.

Whereas my Wife ESTHER, has left my Bed and Board, without any just cause, I therefore warn all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay one cent of her contracting after this date.

JOHN S. WHITE.

West Donegal township Oct. 23, 1834.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Maricttа.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty-four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

James Noble,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of

BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
JOH FISHER.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

The approaching session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania promises to be one of unusual interest. The exciting questions of the last sittings of the Legislature of the Union and of the State have been settled by a decisive vote of the people of Pennsylvania, in which they have proclaimed their unshaken confidence in the Administrations of *Jackson and Wolf.* But a Governor of the State is to be elected in 1835, and a President of the United States in 1836, and it requires but little acquaintance with human nature to predict, that the contests for these high stations will enlist the talents and the zeal that are naturally and rightfully exercised in a free government, where a difference of opinion upon men and measures will always exist. These matters are adverted to, because the *National and State Legislatures* are the theatres upon which the game for power is played, and the proceedings of those bodies are, therefore, full of interest to the humble and unaspiring citizen, whose only wish is give an enlightend and honest vote at elections, and thereby to perpetuate the free institutions for which the sages and heroes of the revolution risked and suffered so much, and which have for more than half a century been preserved inviolate. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair, faithful and impartial report of the proceedings of Congress, but more particularly of the Legislature of his own State, and such a report will be furnished in the columns of the HARRISBURG CHRONICLE, during the session of 1834-5, which will commence at Harrisburg on the FIRST TUESDAY OF DECEMBER, 1834.

A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and one of the Editors will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish our patrons with a pretty full account of all that may be *said* and *done* by their Representatives at the coming session: For the purpose of doing this more in detail than heretofore, an ENLARGEMENT of the *Chronicle* will take place at the opening of the session.

As many of our yearly subscribers, as well as those who take the *Chronicle* during the session of the Legislature, reside at a distance from the Seat of Government, it is often very difficult to make collections. We, therefore, request subscribers, yearly or for the session, to accompany the amount of subscription with the *cash*, for the remittance whereof, their Representatives in the General Assembly, affords a *safe* medium.

TERMS:

For the Session alone, (twice a week) in advance, $2 00
For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

☞ Persons furnishing *six subscribers*, and enclosing TEN DOLLARS, shall have a *seventh copy* forwarded regularly for their trouble.

HUGH HAMILTON & SON.

Harrisburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between ESTERLE and CAROTHERS, Clock and Watch makers, Marietta, was dissolved on the first day of January last, by mutual consent.—Those having claims against said firm are requested to present them to G. K. Carothers for payment, and those indebted will please make payment to him.

JOHN ESTERLE.
G. K. CAROTHERS.

Marietta, February 22, 1834.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the house lately occupied by J. Graybill, Esq. where he will continue the business of

Watch and Clock Making,

in its various branches. An assortment of *JEWELRY, WATCHES AND TIME-PIECES* will be constantly kept on hand.

GEORGE K. CAROTHERS.

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The Subscribers offer for sale at their Store-room, a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, and Shirts,

All of which they will dispose of at first Cost for Cash.

C. Hertzler & Wilson.

Marietta, May 10, 1834.

Drug Store.

DR. J. GLATZ,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street, a fresh assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils.

SWAIMS PANACEA, ALBRIGHTS COLUMBIAN SYRUP, DR. ELIJAH PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE'S MILK OF ROSES, CHLORINE TOOTH WASH, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA, INDIAN DYE, FOR COLORING HAIR, LUCIFER MATCHES, BEAR'S OIL, MACASSER OIL, POMATUM, LAVENDER WATER, COLOGNE WATER, HACQUINS VOLATILE AROMATIC SMELLING SALT, &c. &c.

Also, a large and general assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

All of which, he will sell at reduced prices

Marietta, August 14, 1834.

Removal.

ASHER GREEN, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

Has removed his office, to his residence in Second, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Columbia, June 12, 1834.

Removal.

JOHN FULTZ, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Shop, from front street to his residence in Market Street, 6 doors above J. Bahn's and directly opposite W. McClure, where all work entrusted to him will be attended to with neatness and despatch.

Marietta, August 7, 1834.

Second year of

FARLEYS MAGAZINE.

The unexampled success of this juvenile Work, which now circulates into every state and terriotory of the Union, has encouraged the publishers to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious Parents could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction of Youth.

It is important to remark, that this Magazine has become a great favorite in Schools, and that judicious Parents and Teachers have discovered that its interesting matter, its spirited and appropriate engravings its entire novelty, added to the circumstance of its coming every fortnight fresh from the Press, in convenient and beautiful numbers, have all conspired to render it unusually attractive to young readers. It is read with avidity and pleasure; and the object of school education, so far as it relates to reading understandingly, acquiring at the same time valuable portions of knowledge, and an enduring taste for reading, is better accomplished by this interesting periodical, than by any means hitherto attempted.

There are now schools in every part of the country that take some twenty, some thirty, some forty, and some as many as sixty copies of this Magazine; and the Teachers, one and all, recommend its use and importance in the most unequivocal manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

To such as are yet unacquainted with Parley's Magazine, we would state some of the interesting topics that it presents.

I. NATURAL HISTORY—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.

II. BIOGRAPHY—Especially of the Young.

III. GEOGRAPHY—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.

IV. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES, in various parts of the world.

V. Lively descriptions of the Curiosities o *Nature and Art*,—in each of the U. States and in other countries.

VI. LESSONS on Objects that daily surround Children in the Parlor, Nursery, Garden, &c.

Accounts of Trades and Employments.

VII. PARTICULAR DUTIES of the Young—to Parents, Teachers, Brothers, Sisters, &c.

VIII. Bible Lessons and Stories.

IX. NARRATIVES—Such as are well authenticated; Original Tales.

X. PARABLES, FABLES, and PROVERBS. where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. POETRY—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.

XII. INTELLIGENCE—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of the above Subjects are illustrated by numerous and beautiful Engravings, prepared by the best Artists and selected not only with a view to *adorn* the work, but to improve the Taste, cultivate the Mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy Objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

This Magazine comes out every other Saturday, and is sent to any part of the United States, by mail. Price, $1 a year, in advance. Six copies for $5; 20 copies for $15; or 25 quarterly parts for $5. Postage three quarters of a cent, if under 100 miles, one cent and a quarter only, for the greatest distance.

LILLY, WAIT, & CO.,
Publishers 121, *Washington St.* Boston.
Subscriptions received at this office.

Noitce.

I hereby forewarn all persons from shooting on my Farm. I am determined to prosecute every person, who after this notice, trespasses in any manner on my property.

FRANCES EVANS.

Donegal Sept. 18, 1834.

Notice to Gunners.

The public are warned against HUNTING on the property of the subscriber in York co. Those trespassing after this notice, will be dealt with acording to law.

CHRISTIAN KEESEY.

York co. July 31, 1834.

Removal.

P. J. GORNER

Respectfully informs the citizens of the Borough of Marietta and the public in general that he has removed his

Chair Manufactory

to the new building lately built by James Steele, in the Market Square, next door to J. J. Libhart's Eagle Hotel, where he has on hand a general assortment of finished

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for *cash*.

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

This day was dissolved the partnership in the Tailoring business, known under the firm of RATHVON and McCLELLAND; all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Simon S. Rathvon immediately, and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present their claims to S. S. Rathvon for payment.

S. S. RATHVON,
SAMUEL McCLELLAND.

Marietta, September 22, 1834.

Tailoring.

S. S. RATHVON respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken the shop into his own hands, and is now prepared to execute work in all its various branches.

Marietta, September 25, 1834.

Type Foundry.

C. SHERMAN and SAMUEL ECKLIN having purchased the Type foundry established by the late J. HOWE, have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory of types, under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay; and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe,) and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale, also, an assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for book-binders, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by our predecessor.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of this foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and as promptly served as heretofore, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm and by the same person who was in fact the type founder in Mr. Howe's foundry.

S. ECKLIN & CO.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill Streets.

October 9th, 1834.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. October 1, 1834.

A

Agnew James, Armstrong David.

B

Buthoff Nancy Mrs., Buther Christian, Bucher Joseph, Bable Johannas 2, Bodinstadt Eliza, Bower Frederick.

C

Caracher Geo., Cox Jacob, Christian Alex.

F

Faxon A. H., Farren John.

G

Gilmore Sarah, Gorden John 3, Goshen Isaac, Gibe Peter.

H

Hertzler Jacob, Hogentogler Joseph jr. Harkins Neil, Harkins Dennis 3, Haughey A. Margarett, Hertzler John, Hershey Andrew.

J

Jones Hiram.

K

Kane James.

L

Lutz Elizabeth 2.

M

Martin Jno., McElroy Edward, Mulland Wm., McCollum Dennis, Maddison B. John, McElroy Wm.

R

Reed Isaac, Riddle J., Rigstone John; Ralston David, Rodgers B. John.

S

Shenk John, Stibgens Jacob, Sultzbauch Catharine, Smith Fanny Mrs., Staughel Jacob, Sutherland Agness, Smith B. James, Scott James,

T

Tung Mathias.

V

Volmer Christian

W

Wentling M. Augusta, Willis Henry, Whitehill Mary Mrs.

Z

Zook Noah, Zublin A.

J. GLATZ, *Post Master.*

Marietta October 2, 1834.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Maytown, Lancaster county, October 1st. 1834.

George Bondel, Joseph Bucher, William Brown 2, Dr. George Reich, Abraham Hagenbarger, Mary Graff, Margaret McCalla, Joseph Neisley, Jacob Horst, John S. Brenneman, Henry Shock, John Smith, John Gephart, Barbara Klugh, Frederick Sherbone.

GEORGE FERREE, P. M.

Maytown October 9, 1834.